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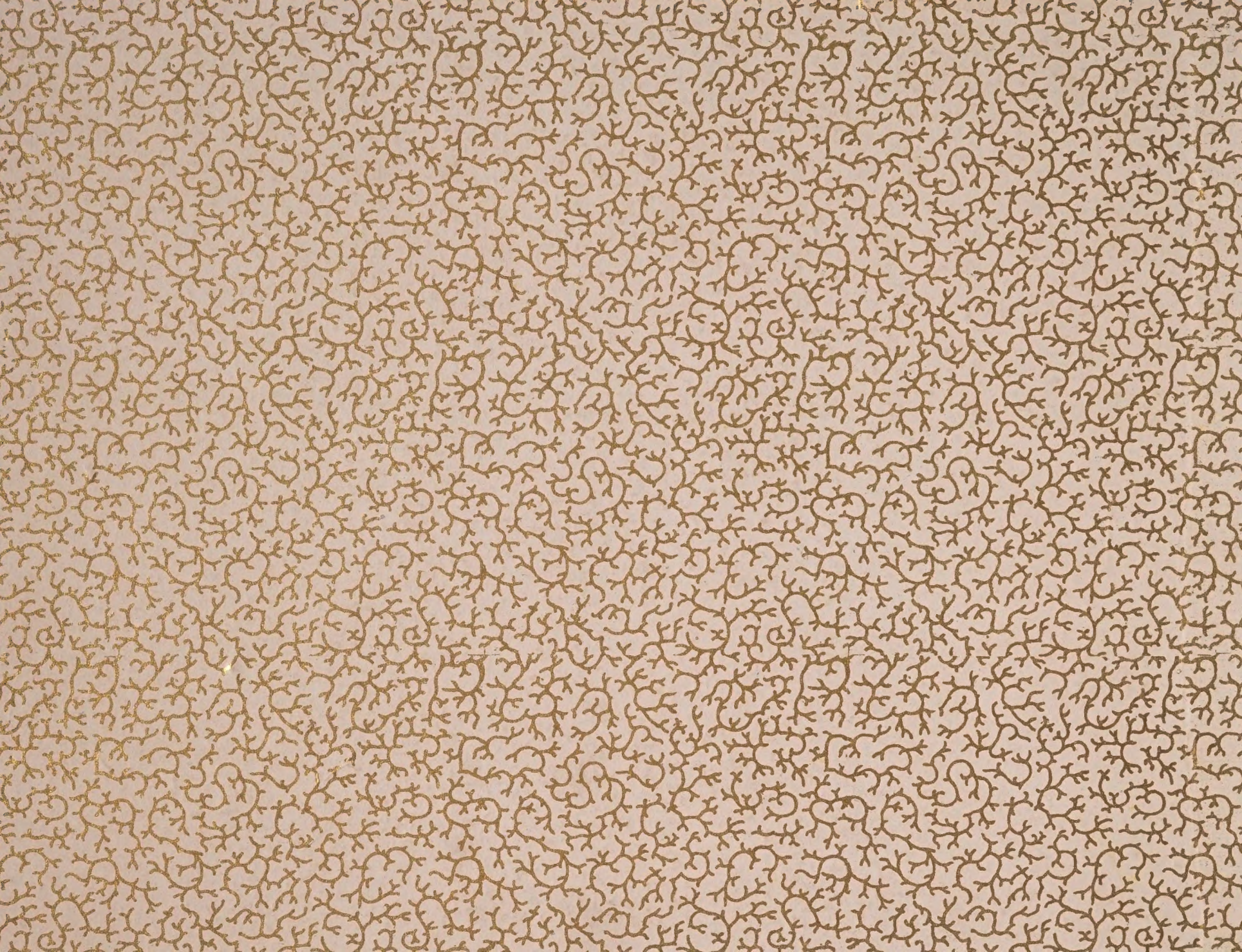
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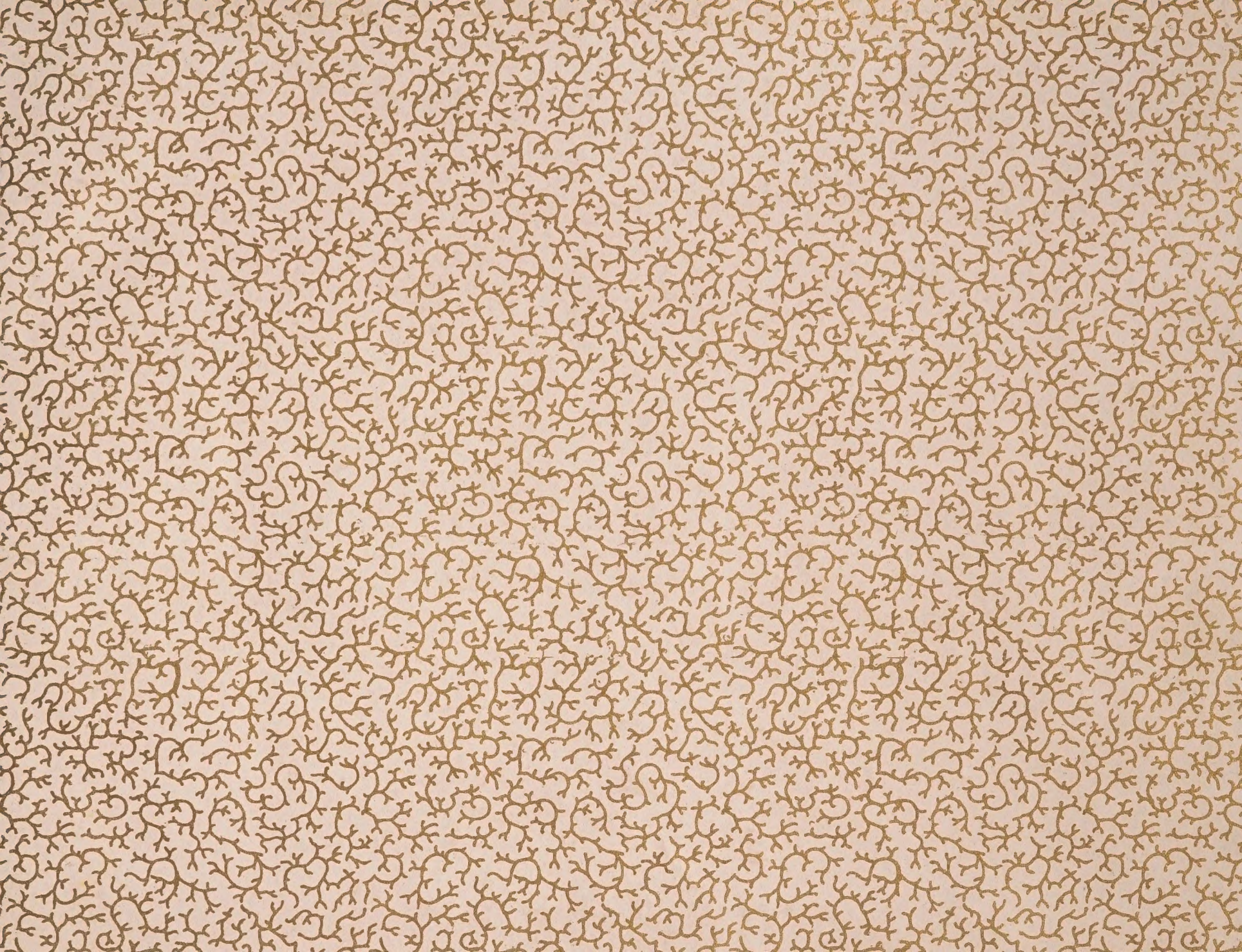
1895

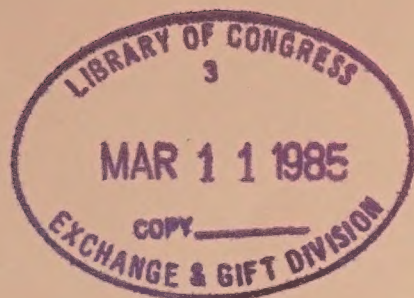
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BOSTON

PHOTO-GRAVURES







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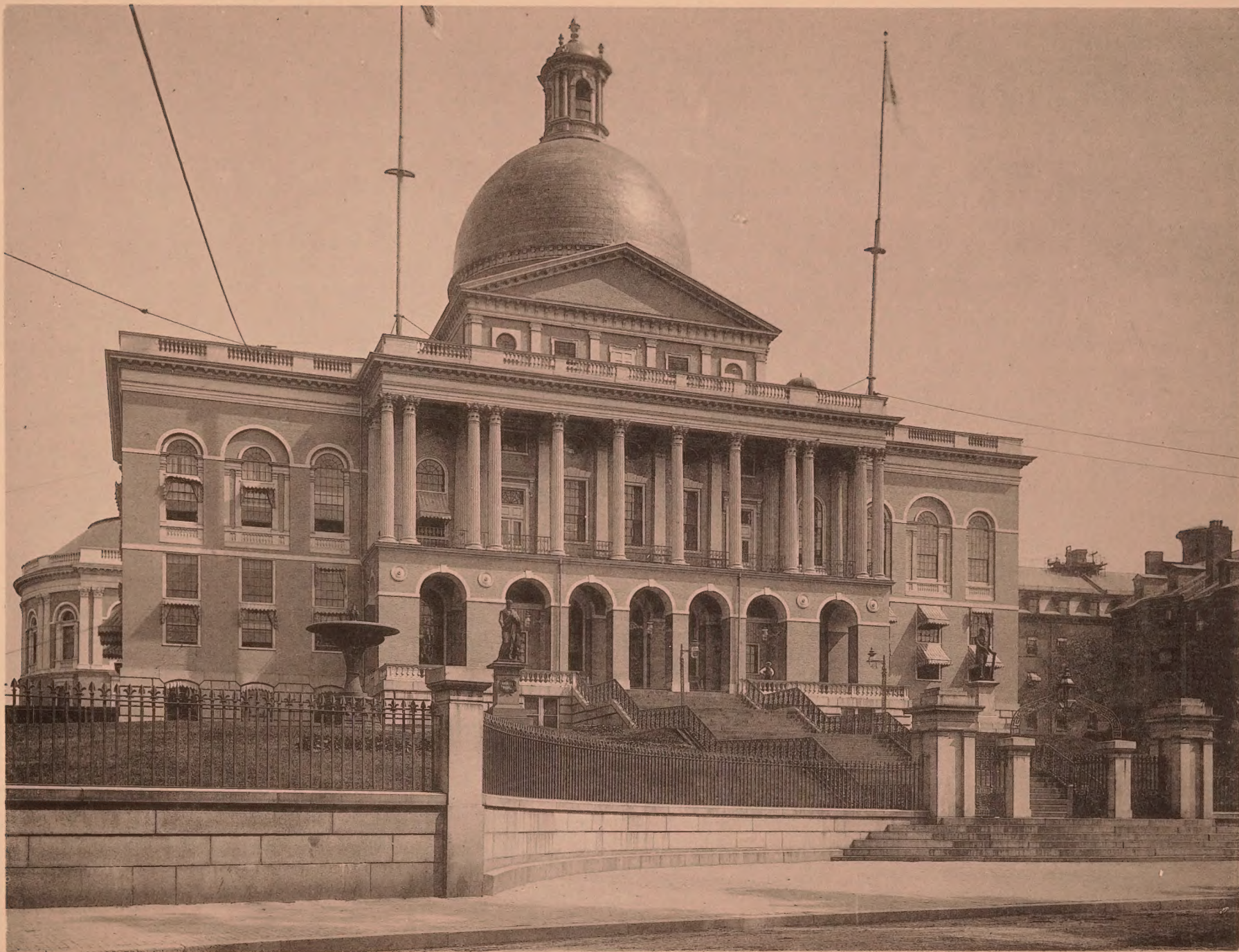
1895

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BOSTON, the historic, quaint, beautiful, artistic and literary metropolis of New England, is the most interesting city in the United States to visit and revisit. Let New York boast of its crowded thoroughfares; they will not compare with Boston's Washington street and Tremont street, or Winter place, when Boston shoppers are launched on their errands and the day's business is at its height. Where this dense mass of people all come from excites the stranger's wonder; but he will also observe the endless procession of electric street cars which more often clog than move, then, obtaining leeway, swing around a corner and shoot away in one of the hundred directions or spokes of the wheel of which the hurried visitor unfortunately sees but the "Hub." Indeed, a great imposing city, reaching far out into the country "districts," has taken the place of the odd, picturesque Boston of old. But while it has lost much of its homely traits and of its twisted, tangled streets and lanes, it has gained in modern architecture and shows a wealth of magnificent, tasteful business buildings in the down-town section, much remodeled since the great fire of 1872; also rows of elegant and costly residences in the Back Bay and the suburbs. For its countless, refined homes, its artistic adornments, public and private, the cleanliness and good order of its streets, and above all for its men, women and youth, well-bred in body, cultured in mind and manners, we frankly accord to Boston the palm among cities on this continent.

The settlement of Boston dates back to 1630, ten years after the landing at Plymouth, Winthrop and his associates having moved across from Charlestown, now a part of Boston. The old beacon which gave the name to Beacon Hill was erected in 1634-5 to alarm the people in case of an invasion. The first newspaper in America was issued in Boston, the "Boston News Letter," beginning on April 24, 1704. In 1706 Benjamin Franklin was born in a humble house which stood in Milk Street. In 1765 the "Sons of Liberty" organized under the "Liberty Tree" which stood near what is now the corner of Washington and Essex streets. On March 5, 1770, the Boston Massacre took place in front of the State House, five citizens being killed and several wounded in a street brawl with the British soldiery. The Boston ladies formed themselves into an anti-tea-drinking society in the same year. The memorable tea party occurred December 16, 1773. A number of citizens disguised as Indians boarded several English ships lying at the wharf and emptied 342 chests of the obnoxious tea into the harbor. The following year the harbor was entirely closed as a port of entry; and in 1775 began the struggle for independence, in which Boston and its vicinity took such an honorable share. On June 17, 1775, was fought the battle of Bunker Hill, which was, strictly speaking, the first battle of the American Revolution. The Americans had thrown up a redoubt the night before, and at daybreak the English, under General Gage, attacked it, advancing from the water front, now occupied by the U. S. Navy Yard. Two assaults were repulsed, but the third was more effective. The Americans had exhausted their ammunition, and Colonel Prescott gave the order to retreat. The battle lasted only an hour and a half, and the Americans lost 150 killed, 270 wounded and 30 taken prisoners, against a loss on the English side of 724 killed, 830 wounded. That autumn the British soldiers occupied South Church as a riding-school, Faneuil Hall as a theatre. Washington prosecuted his siege of Boston during the following winter with much vigor, and in March 1776 the Americans achieved victory. General Howe was forced to evacuate the town and sail away, carrying with him a thousand Tories.



STATE HOUSE.



WASHINGTON STATUE—Public Gardens.



NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY—Copley Square.



MARBLE STAIRCASE IN NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY—Monument 20th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.



BEACON STREET MALL.



HOTEL VENDOME.



FANEUIL HALL, the "Cradle of American Liberty."



INTERIOR OF FANEUIL HALL—"Webster replying to Hague in the United States Senate," painted by Healy.



NEW OLD SOUTH CHURCH—Boylston and Dartmouth Streets.



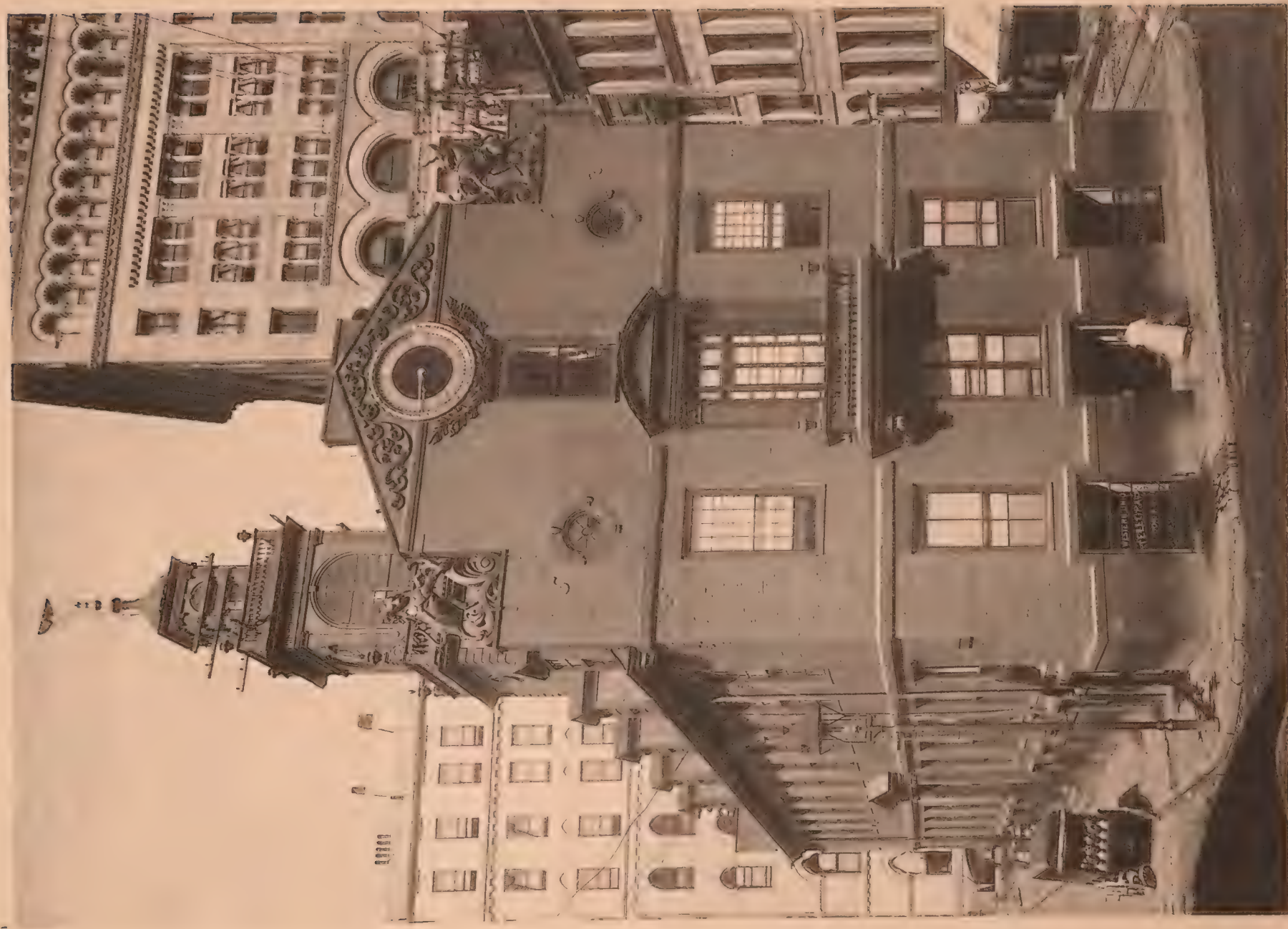
CHARLESTOWN, NAVY YARD AND EAST BOSTON FROM BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.



CITY HALL.



FROG POND—BOSTON COMMON.



Sears Building.

OLD STATE HOUSE.

Ames Building.



OLD SOUTH CHURCH - Washington and Milk Streets.



COMMONWEALTH AVENUE FROM THE ALGONQUIN CLUB HOUSE.



Hotel Brunswick.

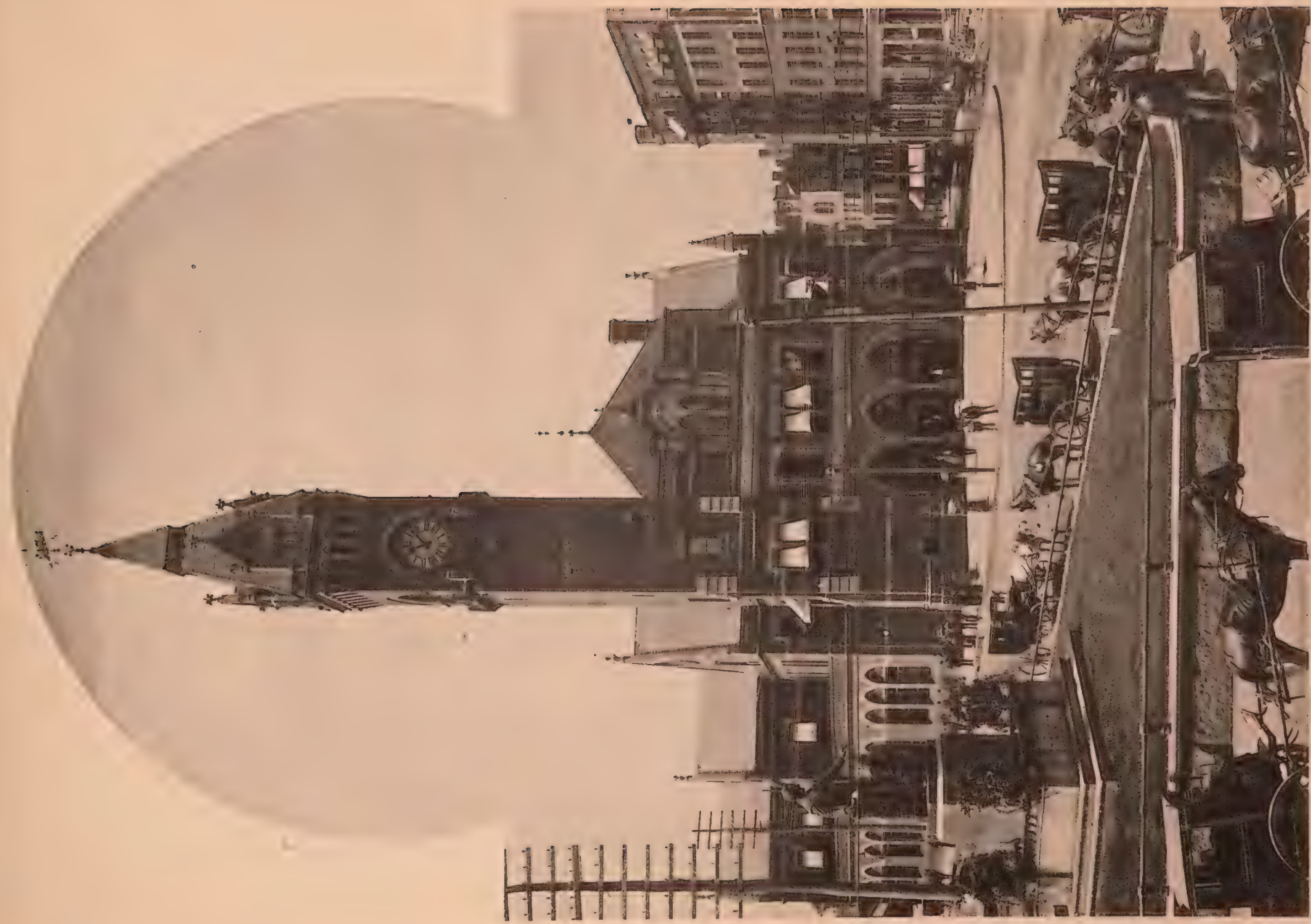
TRINITY CHURCH—Boylston and Clarendon Streets.



ALGONQUIN CLUB HOUSE—Commonwealth Avenue.



LEIF ERICSSON STATUE—Commonwealth Avenue.



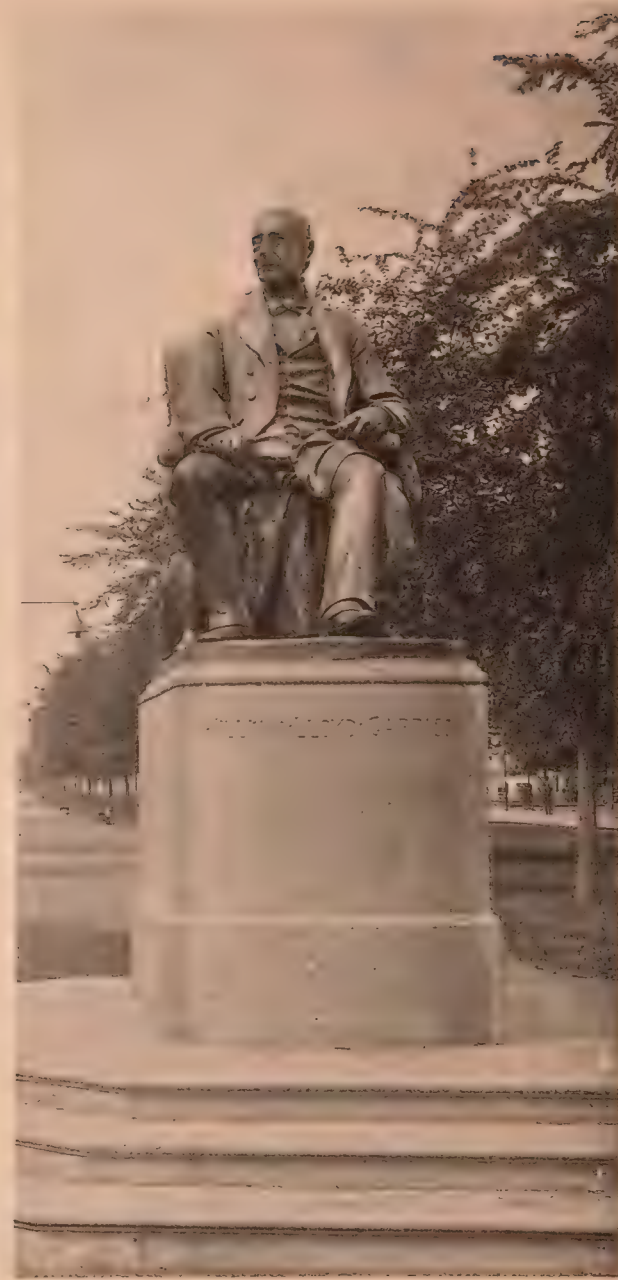
PROVIDENCE DEPOT AND EMANCIPATION STATUE.



Statue of Alexander Hamilton



General John Glover Statue.
COMMONWEALTH AVENUE.



William Lloyd Garrison Statue.



BOSTON MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS.



Ether Monument.
PUBLIC GARDENS



Crispos Attucks Monument.
COMMON.



Col. William Prescott Statue.
BUNKER HILL.



Bunker Hill Monument.



Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, Charlestown.



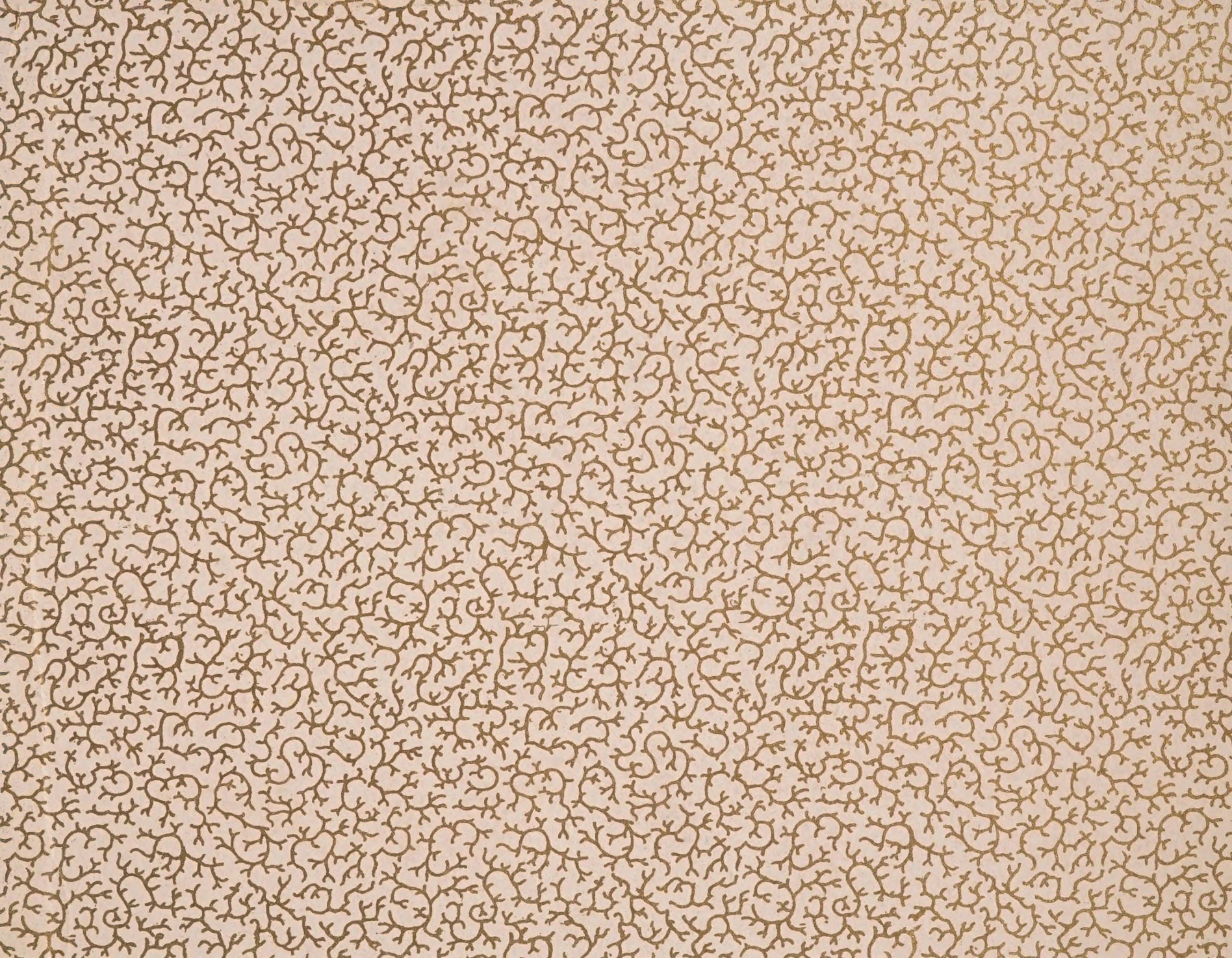
WASHINGTON ELM, CAMBRIDGE.

(Under this tree Washington first took command of the American Army, July 3d, 1775.)



WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS or LONGFELLOW'S HOME, CAMBRIDGE.





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